



VOL. III.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1872.

NO. 174.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FORTHCOMING PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

Nitro-glycerine Explosion near Yonkers.

THE KHEIVIE'S EXPEDITION TO ZANZIBAR.

Trouble Anticipated in the French Assembly.

HOME NEWS.

Estimate for New York Municipal Expenses.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The city estimates show that it will require over ten and one-half millions for municipal expenses in 1873.

The Ryle Silk Manufacturing Company has failed. Liabilities three hundred thousand dollars—principally in the incorporation. John C. Ryle is missing.

The nitro-glycerine explosion near Yonkers blew two to atoms and fatally hurt several. Some young men in playfulness threw stones at the can, causing the explosion.

The World says that the reports of an alarming nature regarding Mr. Greeley are without foundation. His friends have the utmost faith in him, and a short cessation from the cares of business.

The ship Assyria is water logged, and the crew was brought here by the Baltic.

It was snowing at two o'clock this morning, and has been sleeting since nine o'clock, with east winds.

A steamer with a canal boat in tow collided with an unknown steamer, and both boats sunk. The crews swam ashore.

The Supreme Court has ordered Horace F. Clarke to give testimony before a referee regarding the Erie Company and Jay Gould.

Vanderbilt, in a card, denies any connection with Gould in the North-western corner.

The police believe that Mr. Peay, of Louisville, has absconded with considerable money. Search in the vicinity has been suspended.

Tweed will be compelled to answer to three indictments in the oyster and terminer court on Monday.

Stocks opened excited, but soon weakened. 7,000 shares were sold under rule, at \$14.00. It is believed that Drew has settled his outstanding accounts.

RALEIGH, Nov. 26.—Both houses balloted for Senator. The full vote was 160.

Vance received 78; Merrimon, 18; Poole, 73. No choice. Both Houses have adjourned. All parties are working earnestly for to-morrow's contest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—D. W. McLarn has bought the Indianapolis railroad for \$1,000,000.

Preliminary votes in the Indiana Legislature confirm Morton's continuance in the Senate.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 26.—The Legislature has organized. Les colored, is Speaker of the House. The present is better than the last Legislature. It shows a disposition to reduce expenses.

Paris special says radical journals are violent and declare that a terrible revolution will follow the overthrow of Thiers' government. The same journals accuse the Legitimists, Orleans and Imperialists of having formed a coalition to work for the downfall of the present government. Gen. Changarnier is also charged with aims to secure power.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—S. B. Keyes, banker, has suspended.

CENTRALIA, PA., Nov. 26.—Five horses have the malady.

Hooper's Hotel and the Western Union Telegraph office are burned.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—Two men were arrested, charged with obtaining ten thousand dollars life insurance upon a person whom they subsequently drowned.

MONTGOMERY, Nov.—It is rumored that the Legislature meeting at the court house have appointed a committee of ten to meet a similar committee of the Conservative Legislature.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Khedive's expedition consists of 5,000 men and is commanded by Pardy Bey, an American. It goes to Zanzibar in transports, with the ostensible intention of joining Dr. Livingstone and of co-operating with him in his mission, but it is independently in solving the problem of the sources of the Nile under the Egyptian colors.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—There are no indications this morning of a compromise between the Executive and Legislative departments. Both parties adhere to their respective positions. The situation is regarded serious.

The majority report of the committee on address was read in the Assembly this afternoon. It is a strong indictment against the Radicals and insists on the establishment of a responsible ministry as a means of fighting radicalism. A majority of the committee wanted an immediate consideration of the report, but the minority moved a postponement until Thursday, which motion was carried. The result is regarded as favorable to the Government.

There is great excitement here and in the Province of Versailles. It is announced that the right and centre have determined to support the committee appointed to draft a reply to Thiers.

HALIFAX, Nov. 26.—The steamer Picton, supposed to have been lost, is safe.

PARSONS, KANSAS, Nov. 26.—The Chief of the land department of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, escaped from fifty Osage land squatters by jumping on an engine and turning on the steam. The engine carried him to Sedalia, Mo. The demonstration grew out of the exasperation among the settlers, produced by the recent decision of the Secretary of the Interior, that the lands upon which they live belong to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company.

THORNHURST, ONTARIO, Nov. 26.—The Propeller, Mary Wardell, is aground. Eight men while endeavoring to get ashore in a small boat were drowned. Three fishing boats took off all the passengers.

MADRID, Nov. 21.—The riot in Sorta-

dea was easily suppressed. The Province of Merica has been placed under martial law. Additional troops have been sent to Andalusia.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Message.

The Policy of the Administration to Remain Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The rough draft of the President's annual message, though not quite finished, was read to the cabinet to-day, all the members being present. It will be somewhat, perhaps, one-fifth longer than last year's message. Two copies are to be furnished Congress, and five will be made in profile for the use of the city press and for telegraphing.

In response to a request asked by the writer of this dispatch, the President remarked that he had no objection to saying that the message would not show a change of policy on his part, as his endeavor was now as it had been in the past, to perform his entire duty to the best of his ability, and such measures as would best serve the interests of the country. He was not certain that he would recommend to Congress an extension of amnesty to the two or three hundred persons excluded by the recent legislation, but if he should it would be with a proposed condition that the beneficiaries merely take an oath to support the constitution of the United States. Congress, however, had ample authority in the provision, and could act with regard to the matter without a repetition of his views upon the subject, contained in his former annual message.

He saw no more necessity, as had been asserted, for making a declaration of a more friendly policy towards the South than for such a declaration towards the North, as he sought, as President, under the obligations of his oath, to execute the duties of his position, without favor or partiality in accordance with the law. He would, in his message, endorse such recommendations of the Legislature as may be presented by the heads of the several departments, and which experience had shown to be necessary; and he would recommend to Congress that action be taken with regard to the award made by the arbitrators. The money will be paid by Great Britain to the Department of State and deposited in the treasury. Of course it can not be drawn therefrom except in accordance with the law for the purposes specified. In the course of conversation on the subject of civil service reform the President said that while competitive examinations were desirable he did not think it right that offices should be granted to enemies of the administration—to those exclusive of its friends. He was now engaged examining applications for pardon, taking up the cases singly with a view to making conclusions upon them. He intended to pardon Col. Bowerman, who, about eighteen months ago, was convicted of embezzlement while he was on an officer on the Baltimore custom house. He headed that in addition to the recent Col. Bowerman was a brave and faithful officer during the late war.

About a Third Term for Grant. Special to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Independent seconds Senator Brownlow's proposition to re-elect Grant in 1876, stating as preference thus: "If his second term should be what we expect and earnestly hope it will be, and the popular judgment should, at the proper time, point to him as the best man for the place, then the fact that he had twice acceptably filled the Presidential office would be no objection to his re-election for a third term."

The most thrilling reading we have encountered recently is found in the Nashville Union and American's sketches of the members elect to the Tennessee Legislature. Each member is a statesman, and superior to any other member. If the incoming Legislature fall, by a unanimous vote, to reward the Union and American with the State printing, we shall insist on having the ungrateful fellows banished to the Appellate's new colony.—Memphis Avalanche.

"Poor Joe!" His head is level now if it never was before," is the inscription on a tombstone in an Iowa graveyard.

The Titusville Press tells the story of a nocturnal serenader, who sang, "When the moon is shi-hi-hi-hi-ning o'er the lake, Oh, the hen I'll thi-hi-hi-hi-ning of thee-ee-ee!" The music aroused a dog about the size of a flour barrel, and the musician is doing as well as could be expected.

A young man engaged in making himself attractive to a young lady, on Monday evening, was taken with a violent fit of coughing, and brought up two marbles he had swallowed when a boy. The young lady dismissed him. She said she didn't want to marry a stone quarry.

An observant editor out in Washtenaw county, Mich., is constrained to make this observation: "It is disgusting to see young girls parading the streets of a modest and unassuming little country village like the children of a monarch, with a tuck-up behind, wiggling and phooftiness larger than they are."

Ordination of Deacon. We understand that it is expected that an ordination to the office of Deacon will be performed by Bishop Quintard in St. John's Church at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday next, (Thanksgiving Day).

The Ladies' Dining Rooms. Over the Exchange Restaurant are extensively patronized now, and any gentleman wishing to treat his lady to some nice Oysters or anything that can be found at a first-class Restaurant, should give Effier a call.

The American Central Insurance Company, of St. Louis, has Sustained no Loss at the Boston Fire.

Considering the fiery ordeal at Chicago, through which the Company has passed, it must be gratifying to note that the cash and available resources are now larger than ever before. The securities of the Company speak for themselves. This Company sustained no loss at the Boston fire, and is prepared to take risks at former rates. The Company bases its claims to patronage: first, on the desirable class of its investments; second, its large available resources, its stock being held in small amounts and by the most influential business men in the West; third, on its conservative management, which of itself is sufficient guaranty of security. The cash capital of the Company is \$1,250,000.

Soliciting a share of the patronage of the citizens of Knoxville, I can promise equitable rates and prompt adjustment.

JULIUS OCHS, Agent.

WASHINGTON.

Fred. Douglass on Civil Service Reform—Supposed Reflex of the President's Views in a Reply.

Special Dispatch to the Times and Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

An editorial in Fred. Douglass' paper this week, attacking civil service reform, has attracted considerable attention here, and causes much comment in Administration circles. It is replied to by the Republican to-day, in a significant double-leaded editorial, which is understood to reflect the sentiments of President Grant, and shows that the latter has modified his former views. Mr. Douglass, in his article charges that civil service reform places enemies of the Republican party, and even avowed rebels, on an equal footing with hard-working Republicans, however competent and honest. "The offices," Mr. Douglass says, "should be filled by the men who won the recent victory at the polls, and preserved the nation from the calamity which threatened it."

The Republican's editorial says: "The President has lately given the entire question a good deal of attention and consideration, and is, we understand, entirely satisfied that the competitive system should not be rigidly enforced, if indeed he is not convinced that it should be entirely abolished. What is required is a standard of efficiency to which all who are candidates should be up to. It is not intended to put the enemies of the Republican party on an equal footing with 'hard-working Republicans' but it is the intention that 'hard-working Republicans' shall not obtain office without the least regard to their competency. General Grant believes that first of all, all other things being equal, the men who have stood by the party should be appointed to office, in preference to those who have been opposed to it; but to protect the public service there must be some standard of acquirement, and no man who falls below it can be appointed merely to strengthen the party."

"There is a large class of persons who are entitled to office on many grounds, such as service in the late war, fidelity to Republican principles, &c.; but in addition to these qualifications, they must be to a certain standard of efficiency, before, in the future, they can be appointed. When they are thus qualified, in an educational point, which is not to be decided or determined on the competitive plan, then they are in all cases, to get the preference. If the Government has favors to give they should, in the opinion of the President go to the person who has stood by the Government provided he is fitted for the position he may seek."

THOMAS NAST.

Some Interesting Facts About His Work and Life.

A New York correspondent has visited Nast, the greatest living caricaturist, at his home in Morristown, New Jersey, and gives these interesting items concerning him:

Sixty minutes from Christopher Street Ferry over the New Jersey salt meadows, and through the Morris and Essex Tunnel, and we were at the home of the great caricaturist. Nast met us at the depot, and a half mile walk brought us to his charming little cottage, filled with pictures, home comforts, and four lovely angel babies. Presiding over all this happiness was a young blonde Yankee wife, with brown hair, graceful form, and delicate damask cheeks that would bring the blush to a Jersey peach.

After 12 o'clock lunch we went up with Nast to his little cottage studio—the room where he has worked out all those funny political cartoons for Harper's, which have amused the public, killed Mr. Greeley, and made Grant President. In the room is a table where Nast draws these pictures of wood. The table is covered with newspapers and photograph and half-finished cartoons, while on the walls of the room are sketches and drawings by Etty, Leach, Dore and Turner, but nothing suggesting the bold terrible satire which we see in his own cartoons. After these cartoons are drawn, they are sent to town, when they are divided into several pieces, so that several workmen can engrave on them at once. It would take one engraver two weeks to engrave a picture the size of one page of Harper's Weekly, and cost, I suppose, one hundred dollars. To-day the artist was making a sketch of Mr. Freuden, the act of kneeling to pluck the nettle of Irish failure and discontentment from Irish soil, while, in the foreground, Columbia looks him straight in the face, and with dreadful emphasis, points to the burning Orphan Asylum and to priests expelling the Bible from the schools. This cartoon will appear in Harper's next week.

Nast's very boldness—his terrible aggressiveness—is what challenges admiration and makes Harper's Weekly a success.

When I asked him if he didn't think it a great undertaking to attack Mr. Greeley, he said:

"Yes; but I knew he was an old humbug. I knew I was right, and I knew right would win in the end. I was alone, alone, alone."

"People say you have made a good deal of money out of the campaign, Mr. Nast," I remarked.

"Well, that is a great mistake. I have never made a cent outside of my professional pay, and that is small enough. It's so small that I can't afford to live in town."

"Could you not take some paying position from the Administration?" I asked.

"Oh no! that would kill me. I wouldn't be Minister to England. General Grant nor his friends have never offered me anything, and I'm glad they haven't. I know Grant to be an honest man, and he knows I am actuated by unselfish motives. They may all have the power, money and position. I must be satisfied with glory, a cottage paid for, and my wife and babies. Why Tammany Ring offered me \$250,000 if I would go to Europe when I first began to expose them. They came to my lawyer and laid all the plans for his payment. But I said: 'No; I can not swerve from the right line.'"

I asked Mr. Nast if his cartoons were always his own invention.

"Yes, almost always. Indeed, I can't remember when I have used a suggestion. I read closely, make my pictures plain, and describe them with little words. Sometimes the children put the little words in my mouth. The Harpers never know what is coming. Indeed, if I told people

about future cartoons, they would all have so much to say, that the unity of the cartoon, which is its strong point, would be destroyed. Of course I receive a good many letters and suggestions.

"One day last summer," continued Mr. Nast, laughing, "I received a genuine proposition of marriage from an admiring young lady in Ohio, in which she referred to General Schenck and ex-Governor Denison as to her position."

"What did you do?"

"Why, I sent back a cartoon of Mrs. Nast and the children, labeled 'the only objection.'"

I learn that there is a movement on the part of the friends of the Administration to present Nast with a suitable reward. It is no more than fair that it should be done, and the Harpers, whose Weekly has steadily advanced from 70,000 to 170,000 through Nast's superior talent, should second the movement with a substantial sum. Besides the Harpers' cartoons, Nast does two pages of pictures every week for the Phun-ny Phellow, a comic paper.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—It is said by some, wash in warm water; by others in cold water. We know that warm water will cause shrinking. A large, fine rose blanket washed at three different times, shortened six to seven inches each washing. In the centre it pulled up and made a shapeless thing. We were told to wash in warm water and rise in water of the same temperature. It was done, and with perfect success. The blanket is even longer and more even. The shrinking seems to take place on the sudden change of the temperature from warm water to cold. The gradual cooling and drying afterwards does not seem to affect it any; so the slow change in the temperature of frozen fruit leaves the fruit unharmed.

How to MAKE TEA PROPERLY.—The proper way to make a cup of good tea is a matter of some importance. The plan which I have practiced for these twelve months is this: The tea pot is at once filled up with boiling water, then the tea is put into the pot, and is allowed to stand for five minutes before it is used; the leaves gradually absorb the water, and as gradually sink to the bottom; the result is that the tea leaves are not saturated as they are when boiling water is poured upon them, and you get all the true flavor of the tea. In truth, much less tea is required in this way than under the old and common practice.—James Cuthill, London.

TO DYE CHEAP WOODS WALNUT COLOR.—A correspondent of the Scientific American writes: "Here is the process which Mr. J. B. Rochard, a French carpenter, used while working in Paris. Take green hickory (Brou) and put them in macerated in water, for say fifteen days; at the end of that time boil them, a little in the same water; let the decoction cool, and use it by soaking a piece of rag in it and rubbing the surface of the wood with it. Two rubbings will give to the wood the color desired. When wanted to dye hard wood like oak, rub the wood previously with salt of nitre and proceed as before."

Before the great fire of London, streets were extremely crooked, and so narrow that the houses, each story of which overhung the next, came near enough together for lovers to shake hands, if not to kiss, from garret to garret over the way. Houses were generally of wood or lathed and plastered on the outside. The fire consumed 13,000 houses, and nearly all the churches and halls of the section were devastated, and the loss was estimated from ten to twelve million sterling. Its extent was more than a mile in length, and one-half mile in width.

The Band of Hope Again. This band of Working Christians, whose origin we gave a history of some time since, are continuing in their work of bringing sinners to Christ. They held a meeting on Front street at the house of A. M. Justices, last night, which was attended with glorious results, there being 12 penitents and 6 conversions. They propose to hold another meeting to-night at the same place, and earnestly invite all Christians, who have the love of souls at heart, to come out and give them a helping hand.

The Next Congress. Most of the Senators and members who are here are generally averse to a revival of the law for the meeting of the Forty-third Congress on the 4th of March. There is a strong suspicion that the whole movement is in the interest of the lobbyists, who will abandon the project if they are able to triumph in the coming session. Speaker Blaine has already denied the story that he has written a letter favoring it. There are now in the city some forty Senators and members.—Wash. Correspondent.

To CLEANSE WOODEN FLOORS.—The dirtiest of floors may be rendered beautifully clean by the following process: First scrub with sand, then rub with a lye of caustic soda, using a stiff brush, and rinse off with warm water. Just before the floor is dry moisten with diluted hydrochloric acid and then with a thin paste of bleaching powder, (hypochloride of lime); let this remain over night and wash in the morning.

German Evening School. The undersigned will open a class for the purpose of teaching the German language to gentlemen, on the 25th of November. The class will meet twice a week in the evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock. The session is to continue not less than five months. Tuition free three months. For particulars inquire of W. A. Henderson, Esq., or x15dlm.

\$100 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of Bronchitis, severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption.

For Sale. Several building lots most desirably located on Broad street are for sale at very low rates. For particulars inquire of L. A. GRATZ, x12dlm.

Blankets less than ever at J. A. Ray's.

For Secretary of State. We are anxious and requested to announce Hon. W. O. PERKINS, of Williamson county, as candidate for the office of Secretary of State, before the coming Legislature of Tennessee.

Dr. F. H. Goodwell's Dental Office, West Side Market Square, front rooms Metter's building, up stairs, north of P. Kern's.

Hog Cholera in Virginia.

The Virginia papers are complaining that the cholera is playing sad havoc with the hogs in the upper parts of Spottsylvania county. Many farmers have lost nearly every hog they had, not only those in the pens, fattening for pork, but their stock hogs as well.—Washington Dispatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Staub's Opera House!

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 30.

The Event of the Season!

MR. SOL. SMITH RUSSELL

Will respectfully announce his Elastic Countenance



In the personation of a variety of odd characters, forming his new Monologue Entertainment, assisted by Mr. Lam French, the celebrated Pianist and Composer.

Admission, 50 and 75 cents; Reserved Seats to be obtained at East Tennessee Book House without extra charge.

For particulars, see posters, programmes, etc. M. A. WATSON, Business Manager.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

W. P. TANNER, Proprietor,

Nashville, Tenn.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL IS SITUATED CON- VENIENT to the

State Capitol and Public Square.

The proprietor respectfully solicits the patronage of the traveling public, and promises to make their stay with him pleasant and agreeable.

W. P. TANNER, Proprietor,

nov27d4w1t

Executor's Sale.

ON THE 13th DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, AT 10 o'clock P. M., I will sell at public sale, at the court house door in Knoxville, one lot or parcel of land, lying in the city of Knoxville, on the west side of Crozier (formerly Wilson) street, being the same lot conveyed by Dennis Holliman and wife to Alexander McMath, by deed, duly registered in the Register's office of Knox county, in book "G," page 46, which lot belongs to the estate of Alex. McMath, deceased.

Terms.—One-fourth cash; notes, with approved security, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in one, two and three years, taken for the remainder.

nov27d3w2t Ex'r of Will of A. McMath, dec'd.

GEORGE BROWN,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

NO. 6 GAY STREET.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Custom Made Work on Hand,

BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.

Repairing Neatly Executed on Short Notice.

Orders promptly attended to.

CLOTHING!

TALMAS,

OVERCOATS

and SUITS,

OF EVERY GRADE AND STYLE.

NEW YORK MILLS

SHIRTS.

UNDERWEAR, &c.

F. HEART & BRO.,

No. 132 Gay Street,

(Opposite Cowan, McClung & Co.)

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Family Favorite Sewing Machine.

THE GREAT NATIONAL PARTY OF '72 HAS for its candidate

The Popular Wood Sewing Machine. This candidate has served the country for years, giving perfect satisfaction to all. It is running quietly and victoriously in every contest. It requires the support of the ladies everywhere, and is more popular than

Grant or Greeley, in the canvass now being made. It is ready to speak for itself in every family in the land. Office, 102 Gay Street, Knoxville, Tenn. oct26d4w1t

All Kinds of Job Work,

In Superior Style,

At CHRONICLE STREAM JOB OFFICE.

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SIMMONS'

LIVER

REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Biliary and Gallbladder, viz: a general Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unquestionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medicinal elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unquestionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as a

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

or LIVER COMPLAINT and the painful effects thereof, to-wit: DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SORE STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator

Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price, \$1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, \$1.25; prepared, ready for use, in bottles, \$4.20.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Beware of all Counterfeits and Imitations. For sale by T. C. HUNTER and E. J. SANFORD & CO., Knoxville, Tennessee.

"THE RECORD."

Prospectus.

The want of a religious paper, which should possess certain well defined characteristics, has long been felt in East Tennessee. Such a paper, it was seen, should be so cheap that every family might take it; yet so high toned, fresh and vigorous as to be highly esteemed; so local in character as to interfere with none of our able religious weeklies, published abroad; and so exclusively religious as to compete with none of our progressive secular papers.

It is proposed to meet this want by the publication at Knoxville, Tennessee, of a paper called THE RECORD, which will especially under Presbyterian auspices, shall sincerely aim to develop the religious interests of East Tennessee. The news of all the churches and religious bodies in our section will be thankfully accepted, and will be given as fully and impartially as possible.

The great aim will be to acquaint our churches with one another and place our people in practical sympathy with the great religious movements and the earnest Christian thought of the age. Politics will be entirely excluded. Nothing uncharitable or partisan or controversial will be admitted, but only that which it is hoped may promote the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ, in whose name this enterprise is begun.

We desire to place the paper in every family in East Tennessee, and to this end earnestly ask the co-operation of every Christian worker. That cheapness and excellence may be combined, it will be issued monthly, but on good paper, and in the best style, and will consist of eight pages, large quarto.

The first number will be issued early in January, 1873. Now is the time to subscribe.

Subscription, FIFTY CENTS A YEAR, invariably in advance. Address all articles for insertion to Rev. P. D. Cowan, Editor.

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